

# CARTRIDGE COMPANY'S TICKET PLAN DROPPED

Capital Traction to Plead for Straight 5-Cent Fares with Commissioners.

WAGE MEETINGS HALT Employees Reject Advance Offered Until Arbitration Matters Are Decided.

"Eliminate the ticket system and give us a straight 5-cent fare and we can raise the salaries of the employees."

Such was the ultimatum of the Capital Traction Company to the demands of the carmen for higher pay, which will be offered to the District Commissioners as the main point for arbitration hearings following conferences between the union committee and the company officials which ended yesterday.

Men Were Insistent.

George E. Hanna, vice president and general manager of the Capital Traction company, and president George E. Hamilton offered a flat increase of 2 cents an hour as the extreme limit which the corporation could pay under existing financial conditions. The agreement committee from local 689 of the Amalgamated Street Car Employees' Association flatly rejected the increase proposal.

President Hamilton met the men half way, but the employees were insistent upon better terms. The conference was devoid of bitterness and when the conference finally deadlocked over the amount of the increase to be granted, the plan to bring the question to the attention of the District Commissioners was discussed.

Union officials stated last night that there would not be any opposition from that section from granting a straight 5-cent fare. They will, however, interpose a strong objection to the Washington Railway and Electric Company enjoying the advantages of this increased revenue, if it is granted to the street car employees, and when the company will pay the employees of that line the wages which make the larger funds necessary.

Fare Raise "Justified."

That the 5-cent fare without the strip tickets should be inaugurated was cited from sources friendly to the company as justified by the present increase to a straight 5-cent fare advocated and supported by Gov. McCall, of Massachusetts, to the Bay State legislature for the Boston Elevated to meet the wage demands of the 5,000 organized employees. The Boston scale is 6 cents per hour higher than that paid in Washington.

One of the arbitrating committee said to The Herald representative last night, "We found the officials of the Capital Traction Company extremely fair in the negotiations. The financial condition of the company was explained in detail and the employees and the company came to an agreement. At any rate, we are satisfied to let the company make its request and rely upon the fairness of the District Commissioners to provide the necessary funds."

The agreement committee acting for the men consisted of J. H. Cookman, M. W. Poole, and Frank Diggs.

Notice of failure to agree in conference was forwarded to the District Commissioners, and notices to both parties were dispatched yesterday evening that the Commissioners would hold the initial public hearings at 10 o'clock on Monday, March 18, in the board room of the District Building.

Written Statements Called for.

Orders that both parties present a written statement of their arguments to the Commissioners before 3 o'clock on Thursday, March 14, were also issued last night.

Section 2 of the agreement between the company and the local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to which the large majority of its employees are attached, provides that, after a series of conferences between the company and a committee appointed by the employees, no decision is reached, the Commissioners of the District Building are to be asked to sit as a board of arbitration in the matter.

This agreement was ratified on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, of last year. Under its provisions, grievances of the men employed by the company may be aired in conference yearly. If no decision is reached at these conferences, the agreement states, and there remain any "questions or grievances which cannot be amicably adjusted by any of the above means," the same shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia acting as a board of arbitration, the decision of which board shall be binding upon both parties hereto.

The agreement provides further that "any wage increases which may be granted by said conferences or arbitration shall be effective."

"Drys" Win Victory In Albany Assembly

Albany, N. Y., March 6.—Prohibition forces won a partial victory today when the assembly by a vote of 41 to 32 adopted the judiciary committee's favorable report on the resolution referring the Federal prohibition amendment.

The vote was generally taken as an indication that the assembly would pass the resolution then send it to the senate where it faces almost certain defeat.

# WARSHIP BUILDERS GET SETBACK IN THE HOUSE

Thirty-year Sentence and \$10,000 Fine Imposed in Bill.

CANNON IN DEBATE Aged Representative Plays Men Quitting Jobs During the War.

A powerful weapon against strikers fostered by disloyal forces was given the administration yesterday when the House passed unanimously a bill defining such strikes as conspiracies and providing a punishment of thirty years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. The measure came nearly being amended so as to prohibit all strikes. Representative Cannon, of Illinois, backed this demand. Only the most determined fighting by the so-called "labor group" defeated it.

Strikes are defined in the final measure, as conspiracies when they unfavorably affect war operations, and can be shown to be undertaken with the purpose of obstructing the military success of the war. It was an administration measure and debate was hot and furious.

"The gentleman from Illinois is trying to cut off the right of every workman to better his condition," said Representative Keating, of Colorado, author of the child labor bill, referring to Cannon's attempted amendment forbidding all strikes. "His talk of cutting the I. W. W. is camouflage."

Cannon Accepts Challenge.

"I accept that challenge," shouted Cannon. "I would control everybody, no matter who he is, who would disallow any strike of the boys who face the shells and gas."

The aged Illinoisan waved his arms in old-time style. Cries of support came from all parts of the hall. He continued:

"War is no time for strikes. Can the boys in the trenches strike—for higher wages, better conditions, or for any reason? The farmer, the miner, the laborer, the workman, I would put under this bill. I believe they will ever be unscrambled."

"This is the richest nation in the world and the last to enter the war; but we are harassed now to meet our obligations, while our allies, with but 40 per cent of our resources, are not. With a little co-operation between the executive and legislative branches of the government we might accomplish something in the way of saving instead of seeing how much we can spend."

Senator Harding declared that no man should place his political ambitions above his duty at this time.

"I am thinking," he said, "more about the country today than I am about my successor to the United States."

"We have made the capital city of this nation worse than a mining camp," he concluded. "Let us not assume that there is a mysterious steam of gold here in Washington that no profligacy can exhaust."

Incentive to Drink.

The Shipping Board has been financing shipyards so liberally it would drive a sober financier to drink in peace time. The War Department has been financing munition manufacturers. The railroads have been taken under the protection of the government. And I don't believe they will ever be unscrambled."

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Another Revolution Started in Ireland

London, March 6.—Almost simultaneous with the news of John Redmond's death, word came from Dublin of the seizure by Sinn Fein volunteers of the town of Kilkenny, in Wexford.

They were reported to be in complete control of the town, guarding the exits and beginning systematic pillaging.

Representative Lunn's amendment, varying strikes for "bona-fide attempts to better conditions of wages," was adopted after Lunn had declared the American workman would sacrifice anything for the war, but nothing for profiteering at his expense. The vote was 275 to 40.

Gift of Former Kaiser Will Fight German Submarines

Telescope Presented to American Sea Captain by Wilhelm I Is Now in Service of Uncle Sam's Navy.

The gift of a German Emperor, a fine telescope, will soon be used by officers of the American navy to spy out German submarines.

This costly optical instrument was presented to an American ship's captain, Capt. Levi Dexter, whose son, M. L. Dexter, 2309 Jefferson street, Savannah, Ga., has sent it to the Navy Department, together with a pair of binoculars and a sextant, in response to the call for gifts needed by watch officers on United States naval vessels. The rosewood case in which the telescope is inclosed bears a silver plate, reading:

Wilhelm  
von Gottes Gnaden Deutscher Kaiser  
König von Preussen  
bewilligen  
dem Schiffskapitan Levi Dexter  
für die dem Deutschen Reich  
bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten  
erleisteten guten Dienste  
dieses Anerkennung.  
Translated into English:  
The Emperor, King of Prussia, in recognition of the good services rendered by the ship's captain Levi Dexter to the German Empire, this acknowledgment.

As the name plate of the maker shows it was made in Berlin, in 1879, the telescope was probably the gift of Wilhelm I, grandfather of the present Emperor.

Accompanying the set was the following letter from Mr. Dexter to Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"Responding to the government's call for field glasses, etc., for the use of the navy, I beg to advise that I am forwarding to you today by express the following:

"One pair binoculars.  
"One sextant.  
"The above were left me by my father, Capt. Levi Dexter, commander of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, City of Paris, for a number of years. As the inscription on the telescope indicates, my father, while in Central American waters, was of some slight service to the German navy, and in recognition of same the German government presented him with this telescope.  
"While I value these articles highly for sentimental reasons, I offer them freely for the use of the government with the hope that they will be found acceptable, and after having served their purpose, will be returned to me."  
The telescope is valued at several thousand dollars. It is probably the most valuable set of field glasses more than 20,000 glasses of various kinds that have been sent to the navy. As many as 700 have been received in a single day. Each one is examined, tested, and, if available, is engraved with the name and rank of the donor.

1,600 Tons of Hard Coal Condemned as Inferior

More than 1,600 tons of anthracite, which did not come up to standard of quality, were condemned in the Pennsylvania markets by the Fuel Administration in its campaign to compel the delivery of clean coal.

At the mines inspectors also condemned yesterday the day because they were loaded with coal not of quality. William Potter, administrator for Pennsylvania, said the campaign has been so successful that he would now look to the bituminous field.

HUNS STATE PERSHING HAS LONE DIVISION

Kaiser Keeps Real Facts About Americans from Soldiers

Paris, March 6.—The Germans persist in declaring that they are not aware of the presence of American troops in force on the Western front, writes the correspondent of the Times.

The British army in France, this he pretenses or the result of what they have been taught, but all prisoners, officers and privates, taken in the latest minor operations, when asked about the Americans, invariably reply:

"Yes, we know there is a division in France and there never will be more. That is not enough to scare us."

TURKS RECAPTURE KAJAR.

London, March 6.—A Turkish official communication received here says: "On the Palestine front the enemy has been driven back out of Kajar."

Sir Henry B. Smith Arrives.

Atlantic Port, March 6.—Sir Henry B. Smith, who is to assist Lord Riddell, British special ambassador to the United States, arrived here today. Sir Henry bears the rank of minister plenipotentiary.

# Agreement Will Be Reached Today On Railroad Bill

House and Senate conferees all but reached a decision last night on the disputed points of the administration railroad bill. A final session today is expected to complete the measure for presentation to the two Houses.

The provisions that seem certain will be:

The President will have the power to propose rates, but the Interstate Commerce Commission will retain final authority.

The roads will be held twenty-one months after the war.

Compensation will be on the original three-year average.

All short-lines will be taken into the system.

After a five-hour session last night, the conferees still had differences, but had come to a disposition, it was said, to reach the above compromise in the interests of speed, which is urged by the President.

# FRENCH GRAFT CASE CAUSES RAID IN N. Y.

Soldier Accused by Ambassador Says Political Motive Caused Arrest.

New York, March 6.—A raid was made late this afternoon on the offices of the Alliance Motors Corporation in West Fourth street, of which Frank J. Goldsol, who was arrested today in Washington for alleged larceny from the French government, is the principal owner.

All the books and papers of the corporation were seized. The raid was made under the direction of Deputy Attorney General A. H. Becker.

He stated that the raid was the result of a month's investigation requested by French Ambassador Jussepe.

Becker further stated that Goldsol had purchased \$200,000 worth of United States liberty bonds and had sold \$200,000 worth of them in three weeks in lots of \$100,000 each. The result was a severe depression in the price of the bonds.

Lawyers for Frank J. Goldsol, the New York automobile agent, who is accused of having collected \$500,000 in commissions from the French government, and who was arrested here yesterday at the request of the French Ambassador, for alleged larceny in France, issued a statement tonight declaring that the raid was a violation of the constitution.

Sanctuary Political.

John B. Stanchfield, of New York, and Milton J. Lamb, of Washington, appeared at the hearing of Goldsol before United States Commissioner Hitt. The case was continued for two weeks to await the arrival of the papers from France. They issued a statement defending Goldsol, saying:

"Mr. Goldsol, who was arrested at the request of the French Ambassador on the charge that he illegally profited by contracts made with the French government, is a loyal French citizen, having been naturalized in Paris in 1911.

"We purpose showing that the controlling factor in causing a prosecution of Mr. Goldsol is political and that a drive is being made at Mr. Albert Thomas, secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, through Mr. Goldsol. Thomas is mentioned as being among the possibilities for the premiership."

Furnished France Motors.

"Mr. Goldsol does not deny he was interested in certain contracts between automobile concerns and the French government to supply it with trucks. He undertook the work at the beginning of the war, when the French army was in desperate need of transport facilities. Through his genuinity he succeeded in furnishing great quantities of trucks to the French army and was thanked by the French government for his efficient work. He made a profit on delivery, and at is against that profit that the present charge is being made. We contend that he had the right to make a profit on his work. France, even though he was a soldier in her army. He served for more than a year as a private, being honorably discharged for physical disability."

French officials declare that Goldsol's contention that he is a political victim is groundless. M. Thomas in the French Chamber of Deputies several days ago declared that Goldsol had been recommended to him by his subordinates. The fact that the one-time minister of munitions admits that Goldsol was serving as the official representative of his government here is pointed to by French officials as justifying the charges made against him.

# ALLIES SINK U-BOATS AT PACE OF BUILDERS

Secretary Daniels Corroborates British Admiralty Lord.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels last night corroborated the statement of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, in the British House of Commons, that submarines are being sunk at the rate of one to two per cent of the number built.

"Lord Geddes' statement is within bounds," said Secretary Daniels. "All reports we have received are satisfactory. We are steadily gaining on the submarines."

The Secretary promised a more detailed statement as soon as he has had time to study the latest communications from Admiral Sims.

# ROMANIA BOWS TO KAISER.

Copenhagen, March 6.—Rumania and the central powers entered into an agreement of peace on March 5, a dispatch from Berlin announces. The treaty was signed the same night at Bucharest.

DRYS AGAINST SUFFS.

Chicago, March 6.—After fifteen hours' debate the National Convention of the Prohibition party here today decisively rejected the proposed merger with the National party.

# JAPAN'S REPLY WILL PRECEDE INVASION

This Nation's Views on Siberian Question Sent to Ambassador at Tokyo—Situation Assumes a Most Acute Stage.

FINAL DECISION IS UP TO BRITISH United States Will Be Guided by Advice from Ally in Making Decision on Intervention by Oriental Nation.

Barring unforeseen emergencies at Vladivostok, Japan is expected to reply to the representations of the United States before acting in Siberia. Japan knew last night the views of the United States against intervention in Siberia. But the question is still an open one, it is insisted in all quarters. The representations of the United States are described as in no sense an ultimatum.

In well-informed Japanese quarters it is predicted that the representations of the United States against intervention in Siberia will be received in the spirit in which they were made. That spirit was described last night as the strong presentation of a differing viewpoint to a friendly ally.

# OFFICERS FIND MUNITIONS IN GERMAN'S HOME

Discover Small Arsenal in Raid at Haverstraw, New York.

New York, March 6.—Ten rifles, twenty revolvers and 10,000 rounds of ammunition were discovered today in the home of John Schubert, a German, when he was arrested in a raid at Haverstraw. He was brought here by Federal agents tonight and lodged in the Tombs.

Three other alleged alien enemies were arrested. They were Karl Wittlinger, Gustav Hartman and George B. Kulenkampff. Wittlinger and Kulenkampff were interned.

Concealed in the sweat band of Wittlinger's hat was a Danish passport which Federal agents declared had been forged. In his diary was found an entry holding up to ridicule the American soldiers' bravery during the Tuscumbia disaster. Federal agents claim the prisoner had offered his services to the German consul to act as a German agent, prior to the outbreak of the war, and that he had since sought to communicate with Germany.

Kulenkampff was said to be a friend of Adolph Pavestadt, the banker, who is now interned. He was arrested for failure to register for the selective draft.

# ARMY OF 5,000,000 WILL NOT BATTLE

It Will Comprise Children to Work for Food Supplies.

The United States is to raise a new army of 5,000,000. Secretary of the Interior Lane is to be its generalissimo. Its members are to be 5,000,000 school children throughout the United States. They will not go to France. They will raise at home the food for home consumption. Every child in the United States is to be given an amount of grown-up grown food to be shipped to the hungry children of our allies in France and England.

Cardinal Gibbons has pledged the aid of the Catholic schools and the aid of the United States of the schools of the rural districts. The name of the new army will be the "United States Garden Army" and each member will wear a badge and such marks of merit as he or she may earn. Each home with a child in the garden army will fly a distinctive service flag telling of it.

# Senators Mercilessly Quiz Hog Island 'Know How' Man

Senator Johnson Forces Admission That Company Doubled Service Charge on Some Work by Sub-Contracting.

Robinson smiled, saying that in this manner, the work had been expedited. Senator Harding retorted that it was tough on the government to be compelled to pay for "know how" and "sub-know how" too.

Cost \$500,000.

Robinson estimated the total of subcontracts at \$150,000, and the 5 per cent commission on the "sub know how" at \$500,000.

"You told the committee yesterday," said Senator Johnson, taking another tack, that the price for your work had been mentioned by Rear Admiral Capps and that you had accepted it. Now it is true, is it not, that you first asked 10 per cent, that there were months of negotiations, and you finally got about 5 per cent?"

"That is not just the way I would word it," replied Robinson.

"You only accepted the final price because you could get no better?"

"I wouldn't say that. But we thought Admiral Capps' word was worthy of consideration. I told my people several times that we would not get, and were not entitled, to 10 per cent."

"You started as high as you thought you might get, and came down to what you had to take?"

"It might be stated that way," admitted Robinson.

"Patriotism at its most glorious," said Senator Vandaman.

Problem Japan Faces.

In view of the comprehensiveness of American views on the impossibility of the Vladivostok supplies being menaced and on the international immorality of setting armed forces on Russian soil without Russian approval, it is recognized that Japan may have some difficulty in justifying her proposed action. In all quarters, however, it is insisted that the Japanese question is not the important one.

There is more than a suspicion in Washington that England as well as France will welcome an objective test of Japan's promises. The scope of Japan's proposed action is now being defined as the subject of conferences between herself and England and France. Neither of the latter countries have defined the extent to which they believe Japanese action should go. Their interest is expressly defined as merely the protection of the allied property at Vladivostok. Some of their military experts here believe that to render adequate protection it will be necessary for Japan to put forward a military force as far as Lake Baikal. Others insist that an action as extensive as this would augur ill for the performance of Japan's promises of withdrawal.